

to them, briefly, the object of my visit to Philadelphia, and asked their co-operation. This they agreed to, and left it with Mr. Badger to arrange directly with me for the force I would require from the Northern Liberties.

"After progressing with my arrangements as far as I considered advisable, I returned to New York on the 30th of March. A few days after my return I received the following from Mr. Badger:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 2d, 1833.

DEAR SIR—It will be impossible for me to send you a bill of lading at this time for your yarn. I find more difficulty in getting your order ready than I anticipated. I think, however, the order can be completed in time to answer your purpose, but I cannot send the bill yet. The terms of payment you propose, will likewise be an objection. My partners are not willing to serve you on any better terms than what they charged you before, and the same credit. I think, on the whole, if you were here in person you could do better, and as the order is of some importance, I would recommend you to do so without delay. If you should come on this week, please ascertain, previous to leaving to whom the goods are to be consigned in your absence, as I may wish to ship some of them before you return.

Your obt. servant,
GEORGE W. RHAWN.

"This letter was addressed to Mr. G. A. Wilkins, No. 17 Broad street, New York, and I presume, on my suggestion, as I was a partner at that time, in the house of Messrs. Wilkins, Rollins & Co. The assuming of the name of George W. Rhawn, and this mode of correspondence was suggested by Mr. Badger and acquiesced in by me. A few days after the receipt of this letter, I went to Philadelphia again. Immediately after my arrival, I saw Mr. Badger, and others, who were interested in aiding in carrying out my plans. I had repeated interviews with him, at this time and previously, at my rooms at the United States Hotel, and other places. At one of these interviews, it was suggested by Mr. Badger that I should employ some of Mr. Robert Looney's men, in place of those furnished by James Young, and others, from the city proper. He informed me of some of Mr. Looney's political operations, and said he considered the men he could furnish would be more efficient. Mr. Looney, I think was represented as a plumber, who was employed in the city of Philadelphia, and had a great many men at his disposal. I was introduced by Mr. Badger to Mr. Looney, at the residence of the latter, and I immediately communicated to him the object of my visit. He said considerable about his confidential party services, some of which were certainly very singular; and during the conversations, he occasionally appealed to Mr. Badger for a confirmation of his statements. I made up my mind to employ him.

I paid Mr. Looney seven hundred dollars on account, at Evans' Hotel, in George street. I met him at this place in pursuance of an appointment made between him and Mr. Badger. Mr. Badger and myself arrived first, went into a private room, and were soon joined by Mr. Looney. He furnished me with a list of thirty-five or forty names, from which some four or five were erased. These men, I think, were furnished at twenty-five dollars each; all the rest were furnished at twenty dollars each. Mr. Badger was present when I made the payment to Mr. Looney."

We will in our next make an extract explanatory of the disposition made of the imported pipe-layers—the manner the Democratic inspectors and challengers were deceived, and the success of the pipe-layers in voting at the several polls at the Spring Election of 1833.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15, 1842.

On motion of Mr. Bridgman, the petition of S. Adams and al, praying a repeal of the license laws, was taken from the committee on the judiciary, and referred to a joint select committee consisting on the part of the Senate, of Messrs. Bingham and Smith, of Cumberland.

Several petitions and orders from the House, were received and referred in concurrence.

Mr. Eastman from the committee on Treasurer's accounts, reported that they had examined thoroughly and found that each charge and credit on the books corresponded with the vouchers, and that they have been correctly cast. Also, the register of State Script kept in the Secretary of State's office, and found that it corresponded with that kept by the Treasurer, and the committee suggest that the salary of the treasurer was fixed at a time when the transactions of the office were small comparatively, and they submit to the Legislature whether further compensation ought not to be allowed to him as acting commissioner of loans; and said reports were severally accepted. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Mr. Kavanagh introduced a resolution, instructing the Senators in Congress, to call without delay, for information relating to the legislation upon the North Eastern Boundary; and for such correspondence as had been had for the last two years, which was passed.

Mr. Leavitt, in appropriate and affecting language announced to the Senate, the sudden and afflictive death of Hon. William Delesdernier.

On motion of Mr. Kavanagh, Ordered, That Messrs. Leavitt, Kavanagh, Parris, Otis and Bennett, with such as the House may join, be a committee to make proper and necessary arrangements for the funeral of the late Hon. William Delesdernier, and that the members of both Houses, as a mark of respect for his memory, attend his funeral.

On motion of Mr. Parris, Resolved, That the members of the Senate, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late Hon. Thomas Davee and the late Hon. William Delesdernier, wear crape on the left arm for thirty days. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Leavitt announced that the order of arrangements for the funeral of the late Hon. Wm. Delesdernier would be found published in the Age newspaper, which obviated the necessity of a detailed report.

The funeral was attended this afternoon, as contemplated by the committee of arrangements. The procession formed at the Mansion House and proceeded to the Meeting House of the Rev. Dr. Tappan, where the exercises were performed

by singing appropriate hymns by the Choir accompanied by the organ; reading from the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Judd, Minister of the Unitarian Parish, and an eloquent, fervent, and feeling prayer from the Rev. Doct. Tappan.

After the services at the Church had concluded, the long procession again formed, and proceeded through State street to the place of interment upon the State's ground, which lies in front of the Capitol.

[The last resting place of the generous DELESDENIER, is upon the brow of a gentle and beautiful eminence, whose base is laved by the waters of the Kennebec. He reposes in the same ground and near by the grave of the late lamented LANCOLN. The purring waves of the river, as they break in gentle ripples beneath this eminence, will chant through all time the sad requiem of those, who ranked among the noble, the honorable and the true; till that hour when the dead shall come forth clothed with enduring honor, and endowed with the immortality of the blest. Cor. of the Argus.]

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

On motion of Mr. Smart, Ordered, That the Committee on — be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing all military duty in the militia, except one day each year; also as to the expediency of providing for the payment of the officers and men an adequate compensation.

On motion of Mr. Bridgman, Ordered, That a message be sent to the House proposing a convention for the choice of State Treasurer.

The Senate then went into convention, and having returned, on motion of Mr. Eastman, Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate, notify James White, that he has been duly elected State Treasurer for the current political year.

On motion of Mr. Barnard, of Oxford, Ordered, That the Committee on Senatorial Votes, be directed to report to the Senate the constitutional candidates for Senator in the district represented by the late Hon. Wm. Delesdernier. Adj.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Goodwin, from the Committee on Senatorial Votes, Reported that the constitutional candidates in the Washington and Arrostook District, were Christopher C. Bradbury and Joel Scott.

Papers from the House were read and referred in concurrence.

Mr. Bodwell from the Committee on Incorporation of Towns, reported a Bill for the incorporation of the town of Townsend.

Mr. Smart presented the following Resolves, which were read and referred:—

Resolved, That sec. 2d, art. 4th, part first of the Constitution, shall be amended by striking out the following words and sentences, to wit: "The Legislature which shall be first convened under this Constitution, shall on or before the fifteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the Legislature at every subsequent period of ten years, cause the State to be divided into districts for the choice of Senators; the districts shall conform as near as may be to County lines, and be apportioned according to the number of inhabitants;" and substituting the following words and sentences:—"The Legislature in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, and in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and at every subsequent period of ten years from the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, shall cause the State to be divided into Districts for Senators. Each Senate district shall contain as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, and shall at all times consist of contiguous territory, and no County shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district."

Resolved, That the Aldermen of cities, Selectmen of the several towns, and Assessors of the several plantations, are hereby empowered and directed to notify the inhabitants of their respective cities, towns, and plantations in the manner prescribed by law at the annual meeting in September next, to give in their votes upon the amendment proposed in the foregoing Resolved. And the question shall be submitted as follows:—Shall the Constitution be amended by adopting the first Resolve for the amendment of the Constitution passed by the Legislature—proposing to apportion the Senate in the year 1843 and in the year 1851, and at every subsequent period of ten years from the year 1851, and providing that the Senate districts shall contain as near as may be, an equal number of inhabitants, and that no County shall be divided in the formation of a Senate district—and the votes shall be by written or printed ballots, and those in favor of said amendment voting "Yes," and those opposed voting "No" upon the amendment aforesaid; and said votes shall be received, sorted, counted, recorded, declared, attested, sealed up and returned to the office of Secretary of State, in the same manner as votes for Senators—and the Governor and Council shall open and count the same, and make report thereof to the next Legislature, the first week of its session:—and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish the necessary Blanks for said voting.

Upon introducing these Resolves, Mr. Smart said:—

Mr. President: I wish to make a few remarks in explanation of the reasons I have for presenting these Resolutions. If Sir, the Legislature should refuse to restore the Senatorial districts to their constitutional limits, I think all will see a manifest propriety in sending these resolutions to the people.

It appears to me, that if we get nothing immediately, at the hands of this Legislature, every one will be satisfied, that such an alteration of the Constitution, as will give to those districts that were mutilated and torn in pieces by the last Legislature, their rights is imperatively demanded.

Whichever may be the views of gentlemen in regard to the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of the present apportionment of the Senate, every man must admit that it is, to say the least, extremely unjust. By this apportionment seven towns in the County of Waldo, have been entirely disfranchised. The people of these towns are, by the apportionment, cut off from any, the least, participation in the election of a member of the Executive Council; for if the people of Waldo desire to select a man from the "seven towns,"

they are prohibited by the constitution, which provides that not more than one Councillor shall be selected from the same Senatorial district. While, therefore, Kennebec would always select a man from the County proper, Waldo would never be permitted to take a man from the seven proscribed towns.

You will readily perceive, sir, the difficulty in which we were involved in another respect.—The subject of *franchises* and *appointments* are at this moment engrossing not a little attention.

Now, sir, I ask you *where* and for *whom* is my friend from Montville, (Mr. Ayer,) to act upon the subject of County appointments. He certainly has no right to interfere in the appointments of Waldo County, for he was elected by a Kennebec constituency, and I presume no gentleman will pretend that he has the least right to interfere with the County appointments in Kennebec, because he is after all, a citizen of Waldo County.

I think, sir, the Senator from Montville may have some little difficulty in ascertaining his latitude and longitude. I mean no disrespect to that gentleman, but it certainly strikes me that his location is *jeune* at *equivalent*. The Senator from Oxford district, (Mr. Bennett,) is similarly situated. He is in Oxford district, but in York County. If he were called upon to recommend the appointment of a Sheriff, should he act for Oxford or York? It appears to me that the position of my friend from Oxford is in many respects a neutral one, and that he, like the Senator from Montville, if interrogated, would have some hesitation in telling us from whence he came!

I repeat then, sir, that whatever may be the views of gentlemen in regard to the constitutionality of that apportionment, that every one must be convinced of its *glaring* *injustice*. I do not at this time intend to go into a discussion of the unconstitutionality of this apportionment, but sir, it does seem to me, that any man, who has sufficient discernment to know the difference between *seven towns* consisting of two tiers and 9,000 inhabitants, and *three towns* and two small gores consisting of one tier and 7,000 inhabitants, must be aware of the unconstitutionality of this apportionment.

The Constitution provides that in the apportionment of the Senate, that the Legislature "shall conform as near as may be, to County lines." Now, sir, do you conform as near as may be to County lines when you take seven towns consisting of two tiers and 9,000 inhabitants, from Waldo and add to Kennebec, instead of taking three towns and two small gores and 7,000 inhabitants from Kennebec, and add to Waldo? In this instance it does appear to me, that any person well possessing common sense, must discover a *plain*, *palpable* violation of our constitution. But, sir, as I have already remarked, I do not mean to discuss the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of this apportionment, I only mean to say that if the Legislature during its present session, should restore the Senate districts to their constitutional limits, the door is still open, and the constitution is still liable to be invaded and outraged. There will be ever the same danger of mangling Counties and invading County lines. Permit me to say then, *en passant* if the present Legislature restore the Senatorial districts to their constitutional limits, the adoption of the amendment proposed in the resolutions now before you, will prevent a similar outrage by any subsequent Legislature. But, sir, should there be no amendment or alteration of the Senatorial apportionment, I am confident every one must see the necessity of sending the question of amendment to the people, for if justice is kept from us for the space of one year, it must not be delayed longer.

The people of Maine never can submit to drag out a miserable existence under an unjust and oppressive apportionment of the Senate for the period of ten years. No, sir, if you cannot give speedy redress to the people you must put the means of redress into their hands. I know not what course the Committee to which is referred the subject of an apportionment of the Senate, will adopt, but I think in *any event*, the question whether County lines should be *invaded*, and Counties dismembered, should be sent to the people for their decision. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

On motion of Mr. Leavitt, a message was sent to the House proposing a Convention to fill the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the death of Mr. Delesdernier.

Mr. Parris presented the petition of James P. Brown and al, praying for an incorporation of Buckfield High School and Lyceum. Referred to the Committee on Literature and Literary Institutions. Adj.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Osgood, of Portland, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the report in council on the votes in relation to amendments of the constitution, made a report on the subject, accompanied by a resolve, declaring the decision of the people in favor of the reduction of the number of Representatives to 17, and in favor of annual sessions of the Legislature; which report and resolve were, on motion of Mr. Dunn, of Portland, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Otis, of St. George, Ordered, That a committee be appointed, consisting of one from each County, with such as the Senate may join, to consider and report upon the subject of the apportionment of the House of Representatives of this State.

Notice ordered—on petition of Samuel McKeen et al, for change of name of town of Usher. Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 17.

Resolution calling on the President of the United States for information on the subject of the North Eastern Boundary, was passed in concurrence with the Senate.

Mr. Dunn, of Poland, rose and made the following announcement:

Mr. Speaker, I have been requested to perform the painful task of announcing to this House the sudden death of Hon. WILLIAM DELESDENIER, a member of the Senate from Arrostook, residing in Baileyville.

It seems becoming on this occasion to say that in this afflictive stroke of Divine Providence, the people have lost a faithful and valuable public servant—a true friend to the principles of patriotism, liberty and human rights. After serving

the people faithfully for many years in this branch of the Legislature, and by their partiality having been raised to a higher sphere of service and usefulness, he has been suddenly removed by death. He died at the Mansion House, in this place, away from his home—but not away from his friends—on the 16th inst., at about 8 o'clock, in the evening. I should perhaps also say, that it becomes us to bow with submission to the will of our Father in Heaven. William Delesdernier is no more!

Mr. Osgood, of Portland, made the following announcement:

Mr. Speaker, I rise to announce to the House the death of one of its members, TRISTRAM SANBORN, Esq., of Cumberland. The sickness of Mr. Sanborn commenced previous to the meeting of the Legislature, and its continuance up to the time of his decease, prevented his taking his seat with us in the House. He died at his residence in Cumberland on the 14th instant.

Joint order from the Senate, for the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral of Hon. William Delesdernier, deceased, and that the members of both branches as a testimonial of their respect for the deceased, will attend the funeral. The order was passed in concurrence; and Messrs. Dunn of Poland, Pierce of Houlton, Pike of Eastport, Paine of Bangor, Smith of Warren, McDonald of Limerick, Dana of Fryeburg, Sherburne of Phillips, Cony of Augusta and Smart of Troy, were appointed on the part of the House. The House then adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Abbot, of Belfast, offered the following, which was on his own motion, laid on the table. Ordered, That a joint select Committee be appointed, consisting of one from each County with such as the Senate may join, to inquire into the right and expediency of re-appointing the Senators in the several Senatorial Districts in this State, or any part thereof.

On motion of Mr. McDonald of Limerick, the Resolve in relation to the votes on the proposed amendments of the constitution, (declaring the decision of the people in favor of the reduction of the House to 151—of annual sessions of the Legislature, etc., and also declaring the constitution to be amended in the first respect,) was taken up and passed by yeas and nays, as follows:—yeas 174, nays 1.

On motion of Mr. Bunker, Ordered, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the Revised Statutes as relates to the Bounty on cocones and reeled silk.

On motion of Mr. Abbot, of Belfast, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing all the public laws of this State, in force at the time of the late revision of the same which were not incorporated into the Revised Statutes, or there by repealed.

On motion of Mr. Cogswell, of S. Berwick, Ordered, That the Joint Select Committee, to which was referred the State Treasurer's Report, be authorized to settle and adjust the unsettled accounts of Daniel Williams, late Treasurer of State. The Committee on Elections to which was referred the credentials of members, made a further report on the subject, which was laid on the table. Mr. Washburn, of Orono, from same Committee, gave notice that a minority report would on to-morrow, be presented to the House.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 19.

Bill from the Senate to alter the tenure of military office, (repealing so much of the Revised Statutes, as limits the tenure of the same,) Read once and to-morrow assigned.

Mr. Washburn, from the Committee on Elections, made a minority report on the contested seats of John J. Perry of Oxford, Noah Prince of Buckfield, and Samuel Gibson of Denmark—which, together with the Report of the majority, yesterday presented, was laid on the table, and 300 copies of each ordered to be printed.

Mr. Abbot, of Belfast, moved to take up the order for the appointment of a joint select committee, consisting of one from each County on the part of the House to consider the right and expediency of a re-apportionment of the Senate, yesterday presented by him, and laid on the table, which, motion, after some remarks between Messrs. McDonald of Limerick, and Abbot, of Belfast, prevailed. The order then passed—and Messrs. Abbot, Tuck of Parsonsfield, Dunn of Poland, Greenlaw of Bristol, Green of Deer Isle, Taylor, of Albion, Light of Athens, Tucker of Norway, Walker of Newry, Jones of Jay, Loring of Guilford, and Kellogg of Marsardis, were appointed on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Osgood, of Portland, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be directed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the price of blank writs of attachment and summons thereon, or original summons, for the Municipal Court of the City of Portland, in all cases, except where the same shall be returned and entered in said Court.

At 11 o'clock, a convention of the two Houses was formed for the election of a Treasurer of State. The Committee raised to receive, sort, and count the votes, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes	205
Necessary to a choice	103
James White has	144
Sanford Kingsbury has	56
Scattering	6

Whereupon James White was declared duly elected Treasurer of the State for the current political year.

The convention then adjourned. On motion of Mr. Osgood, of Portland, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary, be instructed to inquire in the expediency of so amending chap. 14 art. 2 sec. 26, of the Revised Statutes relating the subject of taxes, as to require that not only the invoices and valuations of the current year from which assessments are made, but also all such preceding invoices and valuations, or copies thereof, shall be deposited in the office of the assessors, where any such is kept, otherwise with the Town Clerk, there to remain and that they shall always be open to the inspection of all persons, whose names are thereon to be rated.

On motion of Mr. Chapman, of Nobleborough, Ordered, That the Secretary of State be directed

to deposit with the Clerk of this House, ten additional copies of the Revised Statutes, (if he has that number in his office,) for the use of the House.

A Resolve from the Senate, repealing a Resolve providing for the publication and distribution of abstracts of returns of common schools, was read once and Friday next assigned.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

Order from the Senate for the appointment of a Joint Select Committee to re-appoint the House of Representatives agreeably to the late reduction of its number to 151, was passed in concurrence, and Messrs. Cogswell of South Berwick, Purrington of Falmouth, Otis of St. George, Holmes of Gardiner, Tuck of Sedgwick, Bradbury of Calais, Alfred of Frankfort, Muzzey of Bangor, Whitney of Pittsfield, Cox of Dixfield, Sherburne of Fayette, Spaulding of Milo and Pingree of Smyrna, were joined on the part of the House. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

Message from the Senate, informing the House of the existence of a vacancy in the 9th Senatorial District, occasioned by the death of the Hon. William Delesdernier, and proposing a convention of the two Houses forthwith, in the Hall of the House, for the purpose of filling said vacancy; and further announcing that Joel Scott and Christopher C. Bradbury are the constitutional candidates. The House concurred in the above proposition. The Senate then came in.

IN CONVENTION.—A committee was raised, consisting of Messrs. Leavitt and Pullen of the Senate, and Messrs. Partridge of Orono, Purrington of Falmouth and Dickey of Strong, of the House, to receive, sort and count the votes for Senator to fill the vacancy in the 9th Senatorial District. The Committee having attended to this duty, reported as follows:—

Whole number of votes	194
Necessary to a choice	98
Joel Scott has	133
Christopher C. Bradbury,	56
Scattering	6

Whereupon Joel Scott was declared duly elected Senator for the 9th Senatorial District. The Convention then separated.

Resolve from the Senate, for the promulgation of the laws of the State, [constituting the Age the State paper,] was read a first and second time and passed to be engrossed in concurrence.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 25, 1842.

TREASURY NOTES.

The Whigs in Congress, once opposed the issuing of Treasury Notes, with much violence. They opposed them, too, at a time when they were issued in anticipation of revenue, and when means to effect their redemption were permanently established. But a sudden transformation of opinion has taken place in their ranks, and they are now issuing a batch of these Notes, without, however, taking the necessary steps for their redemption! When the bill to issue five millions worth of these Notes was before the House, on the tenth inst. Mr. Weller, of Ohio, offered an amendment providing for the repeal of the Distribution Act, and the proceeds of the sales of the public lands to be applied to the payment of such Treasury Notes as may be issued. The Speaker decided that the amendment was not in order, and an appeal was taken from the decision. Mr. Clifford, of this State, observed that the probability was that the decision of the chair would be sustained by the House, and that nothing that could be said would have the effect to change that decision, yet, he wished to assign his reasons, briefly, why he should not vote to sustain that decision. What, said Mr. C., was the subject matter of this bill? It was to borrow money to provide for the immediate and pressing necessities of the Government. What was the subject matter of the amendment? It was to provide a fund for the redemption of the paper that was to be issued to effect this loan. Now the rule that the chair has referred to, was, that no motion, on a subject differing from the bill under consideration, should be submitted under color of an amendment. This rule was first adopted in 1789, and yet, the very next year, the members of the Congress who adopted it, incorporated in the bill making provision for the debts of the United States, a section declaring that the proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be appropriated for the object in view. It was precisely the same thing that was intended by the present amendment, with this difference only: that now it was necessary to repeal an existing law, and then no law stood in the way of the provision. But the House would hear in mind that the repeal of the law was not the subject of the amendment; it was only the incident. The subject was to provide a fund for the redemption of the notes that might be issued under the bill, and the suspension or repeal of the law was only incidental to that object. He understood the chairman to say that it would be in order to incorporate in the bill a provision for the fund that was to meet the notes to be issued, and that being so, we may, said Mr. C., sweep away every obstacle that is in the way. The amendment was a legitimate *subterfuge*, and was in accordance with the sound and wholesome doctrine laid down by Mr. Jefferson years ago, that Congress should never authorize the issue of Treasury Notes without providing at the same time a fund for their redemption. Anxious as he was to sustain the credit of the Government, and to provide for the necessities of the Treasury, he did not see how he could, consistently with his views of the Constitution, vote for this bill without some provisions similar to that contained in the amendment of Mr. W. Mr. C. regretted that the chair had come to the decision it had, and it seemed to him the rule it relied on, did not apply to the present occasion. The question was, whether, in authorizing an issue of Treasury Notes, they might provide a fund for their redemption. If they could not do it in the way proposed, he knew of no other way in which it could be done.

Such views as those expressed by Mr. Clifford, are, in our view, just right. To issue Treasury Notes, without providing for their redemption, is, in effect, to fasten on the country, an irredeemable currency of the most worthless character. They will become as valueless as Old Continental Money, when five hundred dollars of it wouldn't buy a luncheon.

REPEAL.

In the House, the bill to repeal the act of 1837, which prohibited the use of the word "abolition" in any publication, was taken up for consideration.

On the 17th of New York, the motion was lost.

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